



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

foreign producers. The explanation for the large measure of industrial supremacy, which he admits the United States now possesses he finds in the personnel of American industry, in the large use of labor-saving machinery by unskilled workmen, in the rigid inspection and severe discipline to which the American workman uncomplainingly submits himself, in the absence of any serious opposition to the maximum output, and in the direction of industry by the most competent organizers in the world. While American agriculture is prosperous, a condition largely due to the extensive use of labor-saving machinery, he does not believe that this prosperity, so far at least as it is reflected in the exports of agricultural products, will be permanent. The rapid increase of population is making a constantly increasing demand upon the agricultural resources of the country, and the surplus available for export, in the author's opinion, is destined rapidly to diminish.

The book closes with a brief review of the leading American industries—farming, mining, manufacture, shipbuilding, shipping, and iron and steel. In these chapters there is nothing worthy of particular comment, save the doubt expressed in the discussion of the iron and steel industry whether the leading iron and steel producers, in spite of their admitted control of the raw material, will be able to sustain prices if the demand should decline. The errors of statement are neither numerous nor important, and do not appreciably detract from the merits of the book. Mr. Lawson has done a most creditable piece of work and has produced a volume which can be read with much more profit in the United States than by the public to which it is primarily addressed.

E. S. M.

Report on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in the United Kingdom in 1902, with Comparative Statistics for 1893-1901. London: Board of Trade (Labor Department), 1903. Pp. lxxxiv + 54.

THE rates of wages in the United Kingdom during the year 1900 had increased to such extent that the year's wage bill due to such changes has been roughly estimated at £6,000,000. The balance sheet for the following year, 1901, however, showed a decrease in wages, amounting to £1,600,000, and this was still further augmented by a falling off during 1902 to the extent of nearly £2,300,000.

Exhaustive tables contained in the report show the industries and number of wage-earners affected by changes in their rates of wages;

the net amount of weekly loss or gains has been presented for each industry, for each group of trade in the industry, and for each individual wage-earner. Other tables show the different locations in the United Kingdom that had been affected by such changes and contain the number of wage-workers that accepted the changes without strike, and of those who had the changes regulated through boards of conciliation, by arbitration, or by mutual arrangements, as well as those which submitted to such changes only after strike.

The same system of compilation has been observed in that part of the report dealing with changes in the hours of labor during 1902.

There are other comparative tables presented, covering a period from 1893 to 1901, and for each industry separately arranged. It appears from the report that the principal reductions in 1902 took place in the coal-mining industry, and they represent fully 95 per cent. of the total decrease recorded. The shipbuilding trades also were affected by reductions, and while changes in other industries on the whole were upward, yet the net result of all changes was a reduction, amounting to an average of 1s. 7½d. per head per week for about 11 per cent. of the total working population of the United Kingdom.

A total of 890,356 wage-earners had their wages affected by changes, and this amounted, for 793,000 persons, to a reduction of about 2s. per head per week, and for 92,000 persons to a raise in weekly wages of 1s. 2d.

Changes in working hours amounted to a reduction of 0.97 hours per week for 1,057,507 persons. The principal change was a reduction of one hour on Saturdays in the textile factories, and bleaching, printing, and dye works. This change had been decreed by act of Parliament, and took effect at the beginning of the year, reducing the working hours from 6½ to 5½ on Saturdays or from 56½ to 55½ for the whole week.

Unfavorable conditions in the building trades during the year 1902 have been recorded. The number of unemployed represented 4.2 per cent., as compared with 3.7 per cent. in 1901 and 2.5 per cent. in 1900; and carpenters and joiners sustained a reduction, while bricklayers, masons, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and decorators participated in a rise in wages.

The effect of changes in wages on weekly rates will be seen from the following table:

Industry	Number of Persons Affected	AVERAGE WEEKLY CHANGE PER HEAD	
		Increase	Decrease
Building trades	15,575	1s. 2½d.	.....
Mining and quarrying	749,378	.....	1s. 11½d.
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding	101,672	.....	0 3¾
Textile trades	2,107	1 4¼	.....
Clothing trades	3,112	1 10½	.....
Miscellaneous trades	16,641	0 4½	.....
Employees of public authorities	7,871	1 6¼	.....
Grand total	890,356	.....	1s. 7½d.

Changes in the rate of wages were effected in the case of 877,557 wage earners without strike. The methods employed were changes under sliding scale, affecting 172,988 persons; by conciliation or mediation, 536,959; by arbitration, 2,600; by mutual arrangements or otherwise, 165,010 persons. The number of workpeople which accepted changes only after strike were 12,790, of which 11,206 yielded to mutual arrangements.

The net results of changes in hours of labor have been summarized in the following manner :

Industry	Number of Persons Affected	Average Reduction per Head (Hours per Week)
Building trades	14,640	0.20
Mining and quarrying	566	8.90
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding	496	5.87
Textile trades	1,037,000	0.96
Clothing trades	755	2.17
Miscellaneous trades	3,701	3.30
Employees of public authorities	349	7.51
Grand total	1,057,507	0.97

Changes in the hours of labor were effected in the case of 1,054,954 persons without strike, and 2,553 wage-workers submitted after strike.

The hours of work per week after changes have been effected have been shown as follows :

Building trades	-	-	-	Lowest 51, highest 56 hours per week
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	8 hour shifts
Textile trades	-	-	-	55½ hours per week
Printing and allied trades	-	-	-	Lowest 50, highest 52½ hours per week

Linotype operators—night work	-	44 hours
Woodworking and furnishing trades	-	53 hours
Food, etc., trades	-	60 hours' day work, 54 night work
Other trades	-	Lowest 50 hours, highest 56 hours
Employees of public authorities		Lowest 56 hours, highest 66½ hours.

JULIUS MOERSCH.

ST. PAUL.

Report on Strikes and Lockouts in the United Kingdom in 1902 and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards. London: Board of Trade (Labor Department), 1903. 8vo, pp. 132.

THIS report has for its subject the various labor disputes that arose during 1902. The trades and industries and the number of work-people directly and indirectly affected by these disputes, have been enumerated; and duration of disputes, working time lost, causes and results, have been reviewed in many detailed tables. The different localities affected have been separately considered. Other tables covering a period of five years, 1898-1902, intended to serve for comparison, are presented, and another part of the report contains the awards in each dispute as they have been rendered by boards of conciliation and arbitration.

There have been 442 new disputes recorded in 1902, involving about 260,000 working people, or about 2.9 per cent. of the industrial population of the United Kingdom. The aggregate duration was about 3½ million working days, and nearly three-fourths of this loss was caused by disputes in the mining and quarrying industries.

The total number of labor disputes during 1902 were lower than in any of the preceding four years, but they involved more wage-workers than in any of the other years. The number of working days lost, however, was less than one-fourth of the time lost in 1898, amounting to 3,379,255 days in 1902, as compared with 15,289,478 in 1898. The net result of the loss in working days to the total working population of the United Kingdom can be estimated as having been less than half a day per head, during the whole year.

The principal causes for disputes were questions of wages, either demands for an increase or a defense against reductions, the employment of particular classes or persons, and working arrangements. Trades-unionism led up to other disputes, but those entered into on account of hours of labor were comparatively few and of no importance.

The general results of all labor disputes has been summarized as